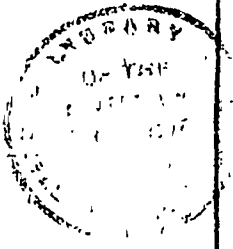
Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)

For the Year 1924-25



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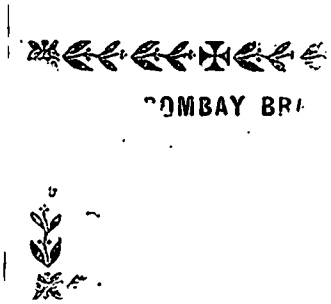

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IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND, 1924-25

PART I

COMPRISING IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

GENERAL REMARKS

Works in operation. The following list includes all the works in operation (44 in number) :—

Collectorate.	Number.	Names of Works.	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec.	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain.	Storage works completed or proposed.	Remarks.
		Productive	Acres.			
Belgaum ..	1	Gadikeri Tank	418	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Kanara ..	2	Mavinkop Tank.	617	Do. ..	Do. ..	Forest catchment, reliable.
West Khandesh.	3	Shahada Channel.	2,000	Reliable ..	No storage work.	Hilly catchment. Supply is perennial.
		Unproductive				
Ahmednagar	4	Pravara River Works—Pravara Right Bank Canal.	24,656 for completed canal.	Dependent on local rain.	Storage work at Lake Arthur Hill in progress.	Ghat catchment.
Nasik ..	5	Girna Left Bank Canal.	Information not available.	Reliable ..	Chankapur Tank completed.	Do.
Nasik ..	6	Godavari Left Bank Canal.	21,136	Do. ..	Lake Beale completed.	Do.
Ahmednagar ..		Godavari Right Bank Canal.	35,000 These are projected figures subject to alteration.			

Note.—In this report whenever "the average" is referred to, it is the average for the past three years.

Collectorate.	Number.	Names of Works.	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec.	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain.	Storage works completed or proposed.	Remarks.
			Acres.			
		Unproductive—contd.				
Poona ..	7	Nira Canal including Shetphal Tank.	100,000	Reliable ..	Lake Whiting completed.	Ghat catchment.
Sholapur ..	8	Mhaswad Tank.	17,975	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Ahmedabad ..	9	Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals.	24,000	Do. ..	No storage work. Bokh reservoir and Chandola tank and Wasai reservoir completed.	The catchment of the Hathmati river is hilly, covered partly with forest and that of Khari is undulating ground at its source and then plain ground with cultivated fields. Supply depends upon the flow in the rivers, and the contents of the Bokh reservoir and the Chandola tank and Wasai reservoir.
West Khandesh.	10	Lower Panjhra River Works.	8,173	Panjhra river supply not reliable.	Mukti tank completed.	Ghat catchment for one part and Deccan catchment for the rest.
Nasik ..	11	Kadwa River Works { Palkhed Canal.	7,228	Reliable ..	Waghad tank completed.	Ghat catchment.
		Ojhar Tambat Canal.	550			
		Wadali Canal.	970	....	No storage proposed.	
Ahmednagar	12	Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal.	582	Reliable for monsoon and rabi.	Storage work at Lake Arthur Hill in progress.	Ghat catchment.
Poona ..	13	Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank.	49,000	Reliable ..	Lake Fife completed.	Do.
Sholapur ..	14	Ekruk Tank	13,070	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Satara ..	15	Krishna Canal	8,412	Reliable ..	Proposed ..	Ghat catchment.

Collectorate.	Number.	Names of Works.	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec.	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain.	Storage works completed or proposed.	Remarks.
			Acres.			
		Unproductive—contd.				
Kaira ..	16	Wangroli Tank.	3,400	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Ordinary catchment on plain ground.
	17	Tranza Nagrama Tank.	800	Do. ..	Do. ..	The Tranza tank has no independent catchment. The Nagrama tank has a catchment of 1·60 sq. miles. Both are fed by the Matar drainage channel which is not however reliable as it seldom flows.
	18	Savli Tank ..	3,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ordinary catchment on undulating ground.
	19	Saiat do. ..	2,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ordinary catchment on flat ground.
Panch Mahals.	20	Futelao Tank	800	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hilly catchment.
East Khandesh.	21	Hartala do.	978	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
	22	Mhaswa do.	3,256	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	23	Jamda Canals.	42,000	Girna River supply not reliable.	Storage tanks on the Girna, the Manad and the Panjara Rivers under contemplation. Water is issued from the Chankapur Tank when available.	Ghat catchment for a small part and for the rest Deccan catchment.
Nasik ..	24	Parsul Tank	3,400	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Ahmednagar	25	Pravara River Works—Prhvara Left Bank Canal.	6,852	Do. ..	Storage work at Lake Arthur Hill in progress.	Ghat catchment.
	26	Bhatodi Tank	1,461	Do. ..	Completed. ..	Deccan catchment.
Poona ..	27	Kasurdi do.	150	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	28	Shirsuphal do	1,350	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	29	Bhadalvadi do	1,800	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

Collectorate.	Number.	Names of Works.	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec.	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain.	Storage works completed or proposed.	Remarks.
		Unproductive—concld.	Acres.			
Sholapur ..	30	Koregaon Tank.	416	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Hilly catchment.
	31	Ashti do. ..	3,382	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
	32	Pathri do ..	3,094	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hilly catchment.
Satara ..	33	Rewari Canal	439	Do. ..	*Nil* ..	Deccan catchment.
	34	Upper Man River Works.	373	Do. ..	Pingli Tank completed.	Do.
	35	Yerla River Irrigation Works.	1,182	Do. ..	Nehr do. ..	Do.
	36	Chikhli Canal	355	Do. ..	*Nil* ..	Do.
	37	Maini Tank ..	455	Do. ..	Completed. ..	Do. Supply from catchment is good.
Bijapur ..	38	Muchkundi Tank.	750	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
Belgaum ..	39	Gokak Canal, 1st Section.	17,027	Reliable ..	27 feet completed	Ghat catchment.
Dharwar ..	40	Dambal Tank.	531	Dependent on local rain.	Completed. ..	Deccan catchment.
	41	Medleri do. ..	231	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	42	Madag do. ..	1,418	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ghat and forest catchment.
	43	Asundi do ..	303	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
	44	Dharma Canal.	For monsoon season 6,580 acres. For rabi nil.	Do. ..	No storage works but canal takes off from the river itself.	Forest catchment.

Nos. 45 to 59—Maladevi, Budhihal, Nira Right Bank Canal, Gokak Canal Survey, Victoria Tank and the Suki River Project—are not included as the works were not in operation in the year under report.

Interest Account.

2. The interest account for the year stands as follows :—

	Amount.				Amount.		
	Productive Works.	Unproductive Works.	Total.		Productive Works.	Unproductive Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total interest charges during 1924-25.	4,452	35,69,920	35,74,372	Net Revenue realized during 1924-25.	10,182	12,27,324	12,37,506

Net Loss—Difference between interest and net revenue Rs. 23,36,866.

Revenue.

3. The gross revenue realised from all sources during the year after deducting refunds of revenue (Rs. 6,741) was Rs. 26,83,004, of which Rs. 26,60,942 were direct and Rs. 22,062 indirect receipts. The net revenue actually realised was Rs. 12,37,506. The gross revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,18,079 when compared with that of 1923-24 while the net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 1,03,643.

Area under command and irrigable area.

4. The gross area under command was 19,36,159 acres and the area irrigable at present is 5,14,919 acres. The increases in the areas as compared with the previous year's figures are due to inclusion in the present report of 5,59,657 acres under gross command and 20,000 acres under area irrigable at present on the Nira Right Bank Canal.

5. The financial results of the year by main heads were as follows :—

	Area irrigated.	Revenue realized.			Working expenses.	Net revenue.
		Direct receipts.	Share of land revenue.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive ..	2,610	6,534	10,160	16,694	6,512	10,182
Unproductive ..	2,67,956	26,54,408	11,902	26,66,310	14,38,986	12,27,324
Total ..	2,70,566*	26,60,942	22,062	26,83,004	14,45,498	12,37,506

*Includes 8,941 acres on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied.

Areas irrigated.

6. The figures showing areas irrigated, revenue assessed and realized and working expenses, as compared with those of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Years.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.
		Assessment.	Realization.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	159,730	16,05,516	16,98,838	7,50,066
1915-16	136,375	15,29,165	15,84,169	7,24,668
1916-17	110,169	15,03,154	16,46,539	7,29,348
1917-18	138,628	17,75,865	15,42,847	7,77,313
1918-19	203,040	22,04,781	12,72,404	8,45,275
1919-20	236,325	17,72,480	19,26,047	8,65,642
1920-21	264,099	24,41,998	22,98,132	9,23,280
1921-22	251,392	24,08,118	25,01,905	11,23,639
1922-23	278,202	26,25,308	25,45,285	10,19,409
1923-24	258,054	28,47,586	24,64,925	11,23,776
Average for ten years	203,661	20,80,397	19,54,109	8,88,241
1924-25	261,625	28,42,975	20,83,004	14,45,498

There was an increase of 3,571 acres in the total area irrigated as compared with the previous year. The variation in each circle is explained below :—

Southern Circle

There was an increase of 3,536 acres during the year owing to the fact that the rainfall was unevenly distributed resulting in keen demand for water.

Central Circle

There was an increase of 2,086 acres. The increase in the area was due to good storage being available to meet the demands.

Deccan Irrigation Circle

There was a decrease of 7,639 acres due to less demand for several crops owing to favourable rains during the rabi season.

Northern Circle

There was an increase of 5,588 acres.

Collection of revenue.

7. The state of the collections was as follows :—

			Rs.
Balance of demands unrealised at the commencement of the year			8,47,863
Demands of the year—	Rs.		
Rabi 1923-24	8,19,936		
Kharif 1924-25	17,53,957		
Miscellaneous receipts	3,26,121		
			29,00,014
Deduct—		Total ...	37,47,877
Remissions		..	2,824
		Net total ..	37,45,053
Amount unrealised at the close of the year		..	10,77,370
	Rs.		
Actual receipts of the year ..	26,67,683		
Add—			
Share of land revenue ..	22,062		
			26,89,745
Deduct—			
Refunds of revenue		..	6,741
Revenue realised as per paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 ..			26,83,004

The remissions and refunds together amount to Rs. 9,565. The amount unrealized at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,77,370 and it is more than that at the close of the last year by Rs. 2,08,188. The largest amount was outstanding in the Deccan Irrigation Circle.

The unrealized balance in the Central Circle was also heavy. The total is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals	37,444
Ekruk Tank	27,429
Pathri	1,131
Krishna Canal	41,433
Mhaswad Tank	3,509
Gokak Canal 1st section and storage works ..	35,421
Dambal Tank	1,392
Madag Tank	4,536
Dharma Canal	4,450
Kadwa River Works	27,348
Chankapur Tank	1,720
Godavari Canal	3,57,351
Pravara Canal	93,727
Pravara Left Bank Canal	2,95,485
Mutha Canal including Matoba Tank	97,273
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	44,507
Other Works	3,214
	10,77,370

A large portion of this amount has already been recovered since the close of the year and steps are being taken to recover the balance.

Working expenses.

8. The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 14,45,498 against Rs. 11,23,776 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 3,21,722 distributed as follows :—

	1923-24.	1924-25.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive	7,035	6,512	— 523
Unproductive	11,16,741	14,38,986	3,22,245
Total ..	11,23,776	14,45,498	3,21,722

The main increase was in the Deccan Irrigation Circle where the total working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,77,239 against Rs. 9,06,614 in the previous year.

9. The following table contrasts the charges under the principal heads with those of the two previous years :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	39,536	29,377	68,678
Repairs	4,16,221	4,70,931	4,55,856

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	3,72,403	4,27,197	6,75,113
Tools and Plant	13,986	14,526	20,079
Total in the Public Works Department.	8,42,146	9,42,031	12,19,726
Collection charges	1,20,533	1,17,033	1,25,886
Indirect charges	56,730	64,712	99,886
Total ..	10,19,409	11,23,776	14,45,498

Details of working expenses.

10. The following table gives the details of the working expenses of some of the principal works :—

Name of Work.	Average incidence of water rate per acre.	Cost of measurement.		Working expenses total in the P. W. D. excluding indirect charges.	
		Total cost.	Per acre.	Per mile of main canal.	Per acre irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Pravara Right Bank Canal ..	12·97	900	0 0 4½	2,774	8·00
Pravara Left Bank Canal ..	14·37			2,579	4·77
Girna Left Bank Canal ..	5·80	962	0 1 8	2,326	4·68
Godavari Canals	13·12	1,366	0 0 6	2,728	7·21
Nira Canal and Shetphal tank ..	9·34	6,630	0 1 4	2,628	3·57
Mutha Canals and Matoba tank..	11·64	1,755	0 1 4	1,566	6·64
Kadwa River Works ..	7·08	556	0 1 4	2,050	7·37
Gokak Canal, 1st section ..	4·84	2,295	0 2 10	1,028	1·30
Dharma Canal	5·40	306	0 15 0	89	7·80
Krishna Canal	6·96	932	0 1 8	505	2·01
Yerla River Irrigation Works ..	4·00	745	0 1 11	613	3·23
Rewari Canal	4·39	35	0 1 10	455	8·48
Upper Man River Works ..	4·63	60	0 2 0	157	5·62
Chikhli Canal	2·14	69	0 1 8	123	1·22
Jamda Canals	3·13	84	0 0 10	302	7·43
Mhaswad Tank	6·17	28	0 0 1	272	3·23
Parsul Tank	4·96	74	0 1 10	....	1·33
Madag Tank	4·31	....	....	241	3·52
Ekruk Tank	7·92	43	0 0 2	301	3·50
Ashti Tank	5·07	92	0 0 4½	227	1·58
Maini Tank	3·91	272	0 1 8	517	1·84

Gross assessed Revenue.

11. The gross assessed revenue, direct and indirect as shown in statement IV-C accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1924-25 was Rs. 28,42,975 against Rs. 28,47,586 of the previous year.

The details of the gross assessment were as follows :—

	Direct Revenue.			Indirect revenue.	Total.
	Water rates.	Other receipts.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive ..	2,772	63	2,835	10,160	12,995
Unproductive ..	24,92,020	3,26,058	28,18,078	11,902	28,29,980
Total ..	24,94,792	3,26,121	28,20,913	22,062	28,42,975

Net assessed Revenue.

12. The net assessed revenue of the year after deducting working expenses, including indirect and other charges, was Rs. 13,97,477 as compared with Rs. 17,23,810 in 1923-24.

13. The following table shows the percentage return earned on capital outlay on some of the principal works in operation :—

Name of work.	Total capital outlay (direct and indirect).	Gross receipts (direct and indirect).	Working expenses (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay (column 2).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals..	13,18,729	70,213	33,019	37,194	2·82
Lower Panjhra River Works ..	4,08,021	22,471	5,207	17,264	3·69
Krishna Canal	9,47,758	44,063	21,808	22,255	2·35
Gokak Canal	14,20,530	44,752	17,969	26,783	1·88
Kadwa River Works ..	10,35,388	52,232	53,721	—1,489	....
Godavari Canals	1,02,94,410	5,36,243	3,59,816	1,76,427	1·71
Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank.	65,45,951	3,46,424	1,56,846	1,89,578	2·90
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank ..	66,45,531	7,15,529	3,28,993	3,86,536	5·82
Ekruk Tank	13,40,386	1,16,849	20,759	96,090	7·17
Ashti Tank	8,41,708	30,656	7,720	22,936	2·73
Mhaswad Tank	20,06,016	75,589	22,953	52,635	2·81
Maini Tank	4,94,174	10,485	5,499	4,986	1·01
Chankapur Tank	20,54,230	57,588	47,954	9,634	0·47
Sirsuphal Tank	2,24,568	6,282	4,404	1,878	0·84

Water rates.

14. The water rates in force during the year are shown in Statement I-F accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1924-25. In the remarks entered in the statement the resolutions sanctioning the water rates are quoted.

15. The average water rates per acre of land actually irrigated were :—

	Rs.
Productive works	1·06
Unproductive works	9·30

16. The water rate assessments and other receipts compare with those of the previous year as under :—

	1923-24 Rs.	1924-25 Rs.
Water rates	25,22,374	24,94,792
Other receipts—		
Plantations	11,625	11,620
Water power	25	14,313
Miscellaneous	2,92,335	3,00,188
Total ..	3,03,985	3,26,121
Share of land revenue	21,227	22,062
Total ..	3,25,212	3,48,183
Grand Total ..	28,47,586	28,42,975

17. The principal crop acreages irrigated during 1923-24 and 1924-25 were as follows :—

Crop acreage.

——	1923-24.	1924-25.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards ..	3,606	3,865½	259½
Sugarcane	34,821¾	37,455	2,633¼
Wheat	25,295½	17,972	—7,383½
Rice	1,679	6,218	4,539
Maize	3,409	5,063	1,654
Jowar	60,699¼	72,700	12,000¾
Bajri	36,550	36,148	—442
Gram, etc.	14,783	10,959	—3,824
Groundnut	18,589	17,156	—1,433
Condiments	6,532½	8,090	1,557½
Cotton	3,947	8,898	4,951
Fodder crops	6,643	7,325	682

The total estimated value is shown as Rs. 4,40,35,626, against Rs. 4,30,33,639 in the previous year and Rs. 3,84,89,907 for the year 1922-23. These estimated crop values are only approximate as there is no uniform method of estimating them.

Duty of water.

18. In Statement I-E accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1924-25 the duty of water on each work as well as the basis on which the duties were calculated, etc., are shown. The results vary with the nature of the crops irrigated, perennial crops requiring much more water than cereals. To obtain a correct comparative result it is necessary to consider the area of each class of crop grown under the canals concerned. Statement 3 affords means for such a comparison.

DETAILED REPORTS BY LOCAL OFFICERS

AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA AND PANCH MAHALS DIVISIONS

Works without storage and dependent on local rain

(9) HATHMATI AND KHARI CUT CANALS

19. The **area irrigated, net assessment, average water rate and working expenses** on these canals compare with the average as under :—

Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Average water rate assessed per acre.	Working expenses.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average* ..	5,533	36,078	3,348	8,758	8,882	44,836	4·09	38,447
1924-25 ..	3,613	24,465	386	807	3,999	25,272	6·32	33,577

The decrease in the **kharif** and **rabi** area as compared with the average was due to deficient rainfall.

20. The **miscellaneous revenue** realised was Rs. 8,690 against Rs. 8,789 of the previous year.

21. **Remission** of Rs. 1,321 was granted during the year due to shortage of water and consequent failure of crops.

22. The **gross revenue** realised from all sources amounted to Rs. 70,025. It exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 36,448 showing a return of 2 per cent. on the total capital outlay exclusive of interest.

23. The **realisations** may be considered satisfactory, as the rainfall was inadequate and insufficient for rice crops. The amount standing unrealised is Rs. 4,854.

24. The **rainfall** gauged at Himatnagar at the head of the Hathmati canal was 28·85 inches in the **kharif** and nil in the **rabi** seasons and at Raipur at the head of the Khari Cut Canal it was 22·99 inches and 0·09 inches respectively during those two seasons.

Works with storage tanks dependent on local rain

25. The **area irrigated, net assessment,** and **working expenses** under the Wangroli, Savli, Saiat, Tranza Nagrama and Futelao tanks compare with their averages as under :—

Name of tank.	Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Working expenses.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Wangroli ..	Average ..	485	1,971	439	1,376	924	3,347	7,223
	1924-25 ..	351	1,415	97	297	448	1,712	10,770
Savli ..	Averag ..	789	3,267	597	1,281	1,386	4,548	6,088
	1924-25 ..	594	2,290	435	961	1,029	3,251	5,867

* In this report whenever "the average" is referred to it is the average of the last three years unless otherwise defined.

Name of tank.	Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Working expenses.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Saiat ..	Average ..	119	530	265	974	384	1,504	5,049
	1924-25 ..	172	687	..	..	172	687	4,102
Tranza-Nagrama	Average ..	14	48	13	26	27	74	2,965
	1924-25 ..	3	8	..	..	3	8	2,804
Futelao ..	Average ..	11	29	60	182	71	211	1,728
	1924-25 ..	..	..	74	222	74	222	1,642

(16) Wangroli Tank

26. This tank filled partially and the water was utilized in irrigating kharif and rabi crops consisting mainly of rice, wheat, gram, etc. There was no surplus water from the previous year for irrigating hot weather crops.

27. The **miscellaneous revenue** for the tank amounted to Rs. 2,616 against Rs. 604 of the previous year. The sum included Rs. 2,100 received for the water issued to the Dakor Municipality for replenishing the Gomti tank for water supply for domestic use of the people.

28. No **remissions** were granted during the year under report.

29. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 33·51 inches during the year.

(18) Savli Tank

30. This tank filled partially. Its storage was utilised in irrigating **kharif** and **rabi** crops mainly rice, wheat, gram, etc. No hot weather crop was raised.

31. The **miscellaneous revenue** derived on the tank amounted to Rs. 921 against Rs. 416 of the previous year.

32. **Remission** of Rs. 9-13-0 was granted during the year.

33. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 31·69 inches.

(19) Saiat Tank

34. This tank filled partially and the water was utilized in irrigating the Kharif crop only. There was no water available for rabi nor for hot weather crops.

35. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized amounted to Rs. 764 against Rs. 1,128 of the previous year.

36. **Remission** of Rs. 5 was granted during the year.

37. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 25·87 inches.

(17) Tranza Nagrama Tanks

38. These tanks remained empty there being no flow in their feed channels. A little lift irrigation was done in the **kharif** season from a well in the bed of the Tranza tank.

39. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,493 against Rs. 219 of the previous year.

40. The **rainfall** gauged at Nagrama tank was 25·13 inches during the year and it was about the same at the Tranza tank.

(20) FUTELAO TANK

41. The Futelao tank filled partially. There was no irrigation during the **kharif** season, as there was no demand for water. The storage was utilized in irrigating **rabi** crops.

42. The **miscellaneous revenue** amounted to Rs. 84 against Rs. 140 of the previous year.

43. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 28·50 inches.

POONA IRRIGATION DIVISION

Works with Ghat storage

(7) NIRA LEFT BANK CANAL AND SHETPHAL TANK

44. On the 1st April 1924 the level of water in Lake Whiting at Bhatghar was 55·78 feet above the sills of lowest outlets. The lowest level recorded was 37·00 feet on the 18th June, the contents being 351·00 million cubic feet; the water reached the crest of the old waste weir (75 feet on gauge) on the 14th July and to 84·10 feet on the 15th July submerging the old dam. It reached the new temporary spillways, *i.e.*, 93 05 feet on the 22nd July, when the surplus discharge commenced over the spillways. The highest level reached was 96·40 feet on the 29th August, the corresponding contents being 8,675 million cubic feet. The draw-off from storage which had ceased on the 13th July was resumed on the 24th October when the level in the Lake was 93 feet, the corresponding contents being 7,770·36 million cubic feet, and by the 31st March 1925 the level went down to 62·52 feet on gauge.

45. The average of the readings of the several rain gauges in the catchment of the Lake, 128 square miles, was 127·83 inches and the run off amounted to 24,943 million cubic feet. The rainfall in the catchment of the Lake as well as in the canal tract was below normal. In the canal tract it almost entirely failed in the rabi season.

46. Water in the Shetphal tank reached its lowest level, *viz.*, 7·80 feet on the 9th July 1924, when replenishment from the Nira Left Bank Canal commenced and the full supply level of 37 feet was reached on the 19th October.

47. The designed discharge of the Nira Left Bank Canal at head is 456 cusecs and that at tail 91 cusecs. The canal is now being remodelled to enable a larger discharge to be passed. The designed discharge of the Shetphal channel is 62 cusecs at head.

48. The sub-joined table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres. 78,630	Acres. 73,693	Rs. 7,34,137	Rs. 6,90,967	Rs. 7,43,688	Rs. 7,01,807

Working expenses.		Realization.		Average rainfall of five stations.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs. 3,41,680	Rs. 2,22,143	Rs. 7,15,529	Rs. 7,11,923	Inches. 15·72	Inches. 19·68

49. The increase in the irrigated area, irrigation revenue and gross assessment is partly due to increase in the perennial area and partly to the extension of rabi irrigation in the tail length of the canal, *i.e.*, up to Distributary No. 58-B. Rabi irrigation on this canal has uptil now been restricted to Distributary No. 48, *i.e.*, canal mile No. 75. The extension of rabi irrigation in the tail length became possible due to extra supply being available from the new Lloyd dam at Bhatghar.

50. **Refunds of revenue** amounting to Rs. 919 were sanctioned during the year and **remissions** amounting to Rs. 97 were granted.

51. The **area under "perennial blocks"** on the Nira Left Bank Canal (including that sanctioned on the lift irrigation scheme of the Nira Valley Sugar Company) was about 17,712 acres and 23,163 acres under **"eight months or rabi leases"**. The area under **"eight months' leases"** on the Shetphal tank was 3,403 acres. There were no perennial blocks under this tank during the year but they have been sanctioned for a period of one year with effect from the 15th February 1925.

52. The **cost of the measuring establishment** works out to Rs. 6,630 which gives a rate of about 1 anna 4 pies per acre against 1 anna 7 pies per acre in the previous year. The unitisation of the area under irrigation is not yet complete. With its completion the cost of measurement is expected to be further reduced.

(47) Nira Right Bank Canal

53. This new canal is to be fed from Lake Whiting at Bhatghar conjointly with the Nira Left Bank Canal. To provide the necessary increase in the capacity of the lake a higher dam—the Lloyd Dam—is being constructed to replace the existing smaller one.

54. The works were started in 1912 and though they passed through various vicissitudes consequent on the war they have progressed well in more recent years and it has been possible to commence irrigation during the year under report.

55. A volume of 21·50 lakhs of cubic feet of masonry was added to the dam during the year, bringing the total done up to date to about 194 lakhs cubic feet and leaving a balance of about 21 lakhs cubic feet to be done. It is hoped to complete the dam in the year 1926, when the first 90 miles of 110 miles of the Nira Right Bank Canal should also be approaching completion. Practically all deep cuttings and high bank up to mile 106½ of the canal have been completed, with the exception of some adjacent to masonry works in the Malsiras Division, which are still under construction. All the masonry works up to mile 97 have been completed, except a few aqueducts, which are nearing completion.

The progress on distributaries and branches is satisfactory and up to programme. The distribution system is being designed on up-to-date principles and measuring devices are provided at distributary heads and also at frequent intervals on the channels where masonry works facilitate the construction of standing wave flumes. Improved types of outlets and falls have been introduced and great care has been taken as to the discharging capacity and efficiency of the distribution system. Iron work designs have been greatly improved and standardised in consultation with the Mechanical Engineer to Government and Dapuri Workshops, and provide for stream line construction and for the rating and locking of all gates and outlets.

56. The **expenditure** incurred on the works up to the end of the year under report is as under :—

——	During the year.	Total up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
The Lloyd dam at Bhatgar	15,37,117	1,02,13,208
Nira Right Bank Canal	12,39,517	1,61,34,840
Establishment and tools and plant, Suspense account, etc.	—189	66,76,424
Less receipts on capital account	—21,299	—84,898
Total ..	•27,55,146	3,29,39,574

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,91,10,860, inclusive of all charges.

57. The storage provided by the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar will not suffice for the full development of irrigation on the two canals and a complete scheme for the Nira Valley development, which provides for widening and remodelling the Nira Left Bank Canal and for building a new dam at Vir to supplement the supply from Bhatgar has been undertaken. These additional works will cost over 1¼ crore of rupees and will enable the canal to show a greatly improved return on capital outlay. The proposals are contained in the Nira Valley development project, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for Rs. 6,28,15,993. The work of remodelling the Nira Left Bank Canal will be taken in hand first so as to take full advantage of surplus storage at Bhatgar pending the development of the Nira Right Bank Canal. The work of survey and preparing detailed plans and estimates for this remodelling commenced during the year.

(13) Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank

53. On 1st April 1924 the level of water in Lake Fife was 16·62 feet above the sills of sluices. The lowest level reached was 6·80 feet on the 18th June, the contents being 491·42 million cubic feet; thereafter replenishment commenced, the water reaching the crest of the waste weir, 26 feet above sluice-sills, on the 12th July. The draw-off from storage co mmenced on the 20th October, at its full supply level, *viz.*, 34 feet. The maximum flood occurred on the 29th August, the level

rising to 34·90 feet. On the 31st March 1925 the level was 20·66 feet on the gauge.

59. The average of the readings of the several gauges in the catchment of the lake 196 square miles was 110·18 inches and the run-off amounted to 42,317 million cubic feet. The rainfall in the canal tract was 21·10 inches. The rainfall was satisfactory in the catchment in the first part of the monsoon but failed almost entirely in the latter part. The rainfall in the canal tract was normal in the monsoon season except in the month of July when it was deficient. In the rabi season it was practically nil.

60. The Matoba tank dried up on the 25th January 1924 and remained empty till the 17th June on which date it received a small replenishment from the local rains. The tank again dried up on the 11th July. It began to be replenished from the Mutha Right Bank Canal from the 14th July. The replenishment was however slow due to demand for monsoon water on the canal in July, and the tank reached its full supply level, *viz.*, 29 feet, on the 24th September, the contents being 216·55 million cubic feet after deducting silt deposit. Water was issued for irrigation of monsoon and rabi crops and the level gradually went down to 12·90 feet on the gauge by the 31st March 1925.

61. The designed discharges of the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals at head are 412 and 38·5 cusecs, respectively.

62. The following table gives a comparison of the **results of irrigation, revenue**, etc., during the year, with the averages :—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres. 20,754	Acres. 20,189	Rs. 2,41,625	Rs. 2,67,778	Rs. 3,22,485	Rs. 3,46,815

Working expenses.		Realisation.		Average rainfall of six stations.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs. 1,63,218	Rs. 1,32,649	Rs. 3,46,424	Rs. 3,30,673	Inches. 18·85	Inches. 16·94

63. An area of 28 acres was indirectly irrigated from the Mutha Left Bank Canal and the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 52.

64. The area irrigated during the year was normal and needs no remarks. The small decrease in the irrigation assessment and gross assessment was due to reduction of perennial area necessitated by the insufficient supply available in the lake during the hot weather of 1924. The tank had to be drawn upon earlier than usual due to the failure of rabi rains in 1923.

65. There were **refunds of revenue** amounting to Rs. 18 and remissions amounting to Rs. 159 sanctioned during the year.

66. The area of '**eight months leases**' under the Mutha canals and that under the Matoba tank was about 336 and 1,161 acres, respectively.

67. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was Rs. 1,755, which gives a rate of about 1 anna 4 pies per acre against 1 anna 7 pies per acre for the previous year.

68. The quantity of water supplied during the year from the Mutha Right Bank Canal to the Poona Cantonment and the Poona City Municipality was 87,02,52,445 and 1,72,98,77,575 gallons respectively : the corresponding receipts, which are included in the statement given above, being Rs. 27,848 and Rs. 42,628, respectively.

Storage works dependent on local rains

(27) Kasurdi Tank

69. This tank, which had remained empty since 21st October 1923, received its first replenishment on the 24th August 1924, just sufficient to issue one watering to a small monsoon area. It received another replenishment on the 24th September and the highest level reached was 17·40 feet against the full supply level of 17·46 feet, the contents being 7·66 million cubic feet against 7·75 million cubic feet for the full supply level. One watering was issued to a small area of rabi crops and the tank finally dried up again on the 26th October 1924.

(28) Shirsuphal Tank

70. This tank, which had remained empty since 31st January 1924, received its first replenishment on the 4th July, which made it possible to issue one watering to a small area of monsoon crops. The tank again dried up on the 15th August. It received another replenishment on the 22nd August and the highest level reached was 20 feet against the full supply level of 31 feet, the contents being 89·54 million cubic feet against 362·05 million cubic feet for the full supply level. Water was issued for irrigation of rabi crops and the tank finally dried up on 3rd February 1925. The designed discharge of the Shirsuphal channel at head is 30 cubic feet per second.

(29) Bhadalwadi Tank

71. This tank, which had remained empty since 18th November 1923, received a very meagre replenishment on the 9th June. The tank again dried up on the 14th June. It received another replenishment on the 23rd August and the highest level reached was 25·50 feet against the full supply level of 35 feet, the contents being 75·22 million cubic feet and 184·67 million cubic feet for the full supply level. Water was issued for irrigation of rabi crops and the tank finally dried up on the 26th November 1924. The area of eight months leases sanctioned was 713 acres. The designed discharges of the right and left bank channels at head are 15 and 11 cubic feet per second respectively.

72. The sub-joined table shows the results of irrigation, revenue, etc., during the year compared with the average.

Name of tank.	Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kasurdi ..	28	57	44	73	431	1,173
Shirsuphal ..	1,016	1,117	5,567	4,617	5,971	6,348
Bhadalwadi ..	893	1,337	2,643	5,603	3,072	7,277

Name of tank.	Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
	1924-25	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
Kasurdi ..	1,459	938	472	1,189	5·31	10·95
Shirsuphal ..	4,584	3,254	6.282	6,064	13·86	12·59
Bhadalwadi ..	4,468	3,525	2,310	7,560	9·94	18·74

73. The decrease in the area irrigated, assessment, etc., in respect of these tanks is due to the fact that they received practically no replenishment during the kharif season. In the case of Kasurdi and Shirsuphal tanks one watering could be issued to a small monsoon area, but in the case of Bhadalwadi tank no water even to a small monsoon area could be given. In the rabi season also these tanks received a very small replenishment, just sufficient to issue one watering to the rabi and the the eight months' lease areas. The increase in the assessment in the case of Shirsuphal tank is due to the increased area irrigated during the rabi season.

MALSIRAS DIVISION

Storage Works with Deccan catchment

(8) Mhaswad Tank

74. Though the catchment of this tank is 480 square miles the supply is very unsatisfactory due to the precarious character of the rainfall. On the 1st April 1924 the level of water was 2·80 feet the contents being 182·61 million cubic feet. On the 15th June, *i.e.*, at the beginning of the monsoon, the level rose to 4·00 feet, the contents being 213·60 million cubic feet. Ordinary applications for the monsoon

season were not accepted as there was no rainfall during this season. On the 26th August some replenishment began to come and the level rose to 8·20 feet, the corresponding contents being 528·38 million cubic feet, which made it possible to issue water to rabi crops to some extent. The waste weir did not overflow during the year. The tank was emptied on the 10th March 1925.

75. The average of the several raingauge readings in the catchment (480 square miles) was 11·45 inches and the run-off amounted to 1,081 million cubic feet.

76. The designed discharges of the canal Nos. I and II are 180·70 cusecs and 176·93 cusecs, respectively, at head with full supply depth of 4 feet and the designed discharges at tail of the two canals are 180 cusecs and 125·76 cusecs with 3 feet and 4 feet as designed depths, respectively.

77. The following table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average:—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres. 5,543	Acres. 10,225	Rs. 34,210	Rs. 63,994	Rs. 42,953	Rs. 73,501

Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
1924-25	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs. 22,918	Rs. 24,651	Rs. 74,825	Rs. 64,974	Inches. 11·45	Inches. 15·46

78. The decrease in the area irrigated and in assessment is due to the scanty rainfall and insufficiency of water in the tank. Thus there was no irrigation during monsoon season and during rabi season it was not to the usual extent.

79. **Refunds of revenue** amounting to Rs. 2,411 and remission amounting to Rs. 120 were sanctioned during the year.

80. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was one pie per acre against six pies per acre of the previous year.

PRAVARA CANALS DIVISION

Works with Ghat storage

(6) Godavari Canals

81. The lowest level of water in Lake Beale was 7·70 feet above the sill of sluices on the 25th June 1924, when the first replenishment was

received, and the lake filled to overflowing on the 27th July. The quantity stored for irrigation was 8,819 million cubic feet corresponding to a depth of 65 feet of water. The draw off for irrigation commenced on 30th November 1924 and the level gradually went to 50·18 feet on the gauge by the 31st March 1925. Twenty acres of rabi crops were irrigated on leakage water directly from the lake.

82. The yield from the catchment of Lake Beale (156 square miles) was 21,313 million cubic feet, the average of the several rain gauge readings being 85·56 inches.

83. The area commanded by the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals totals 2,32,390 acres of which 34,138 acres are in the Niphad, Sinnar and Yeola talukas of the Nasik Collectorate and 198, 252 acres in the Kopargaon taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The nature of the land commanded is generally good black soil but in parts it is light soil overlying murum and is deeper towards the river.

84. The following table shows the results of irrigation, revenue, etc., during the year compared with the average:—

Name of work.	Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lake Beale ..	538	398	2,059	1,194		
Godavari Right Bank Canal.	29,406	29,114	3,41,172	3,36,057	5,02,795	5,03,072
Godavari Left Bank Canal.	14,318	18,370	2,08,810	2,32,123		

Name of work.	Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
Lake Beale ..						
Godavari Right Bank Canal.	3,73,317	2,04,742	5,36,243	5,07,716	25·86	16·46
Godavari Left Bank Canal.					19·88	16·50

85. There is a slight increase in the area irrigated and consequently in the assessment on the Godavari Right Bank Canal, as compared with the average. But the decrease, which is seen in the gross assessment on both the canals and in the area irrigated on the Godavari Left Bank Canal, is due to less demand for rabi area owing to timely and sufficient rains, especially in deep black soil tracts.

86. The year under report was the last year of the three years leases of sugarcane and rabi. No more applications for leases were called for

except those for one year only as the Block system is to be introduced from 1926-1927.

87. The **refunds of revenue** amounting to Rs. 539 and remissions amounting to Rs. 640 were sanctioned during the year.

88. The **cost of the measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 1,366, which works out at 6 pies per acre against 5 pies per acre of the previous year.

(4) Pravara River Works

89. This system which is under construction since 1911 is almost completed. The masonry dam at Bhandardara is over 270 feet high and about 1,600 feet long. The storage will ultimately amount to 12,092 million cubic feet. At present it is only 10,531 million cubic feet as the waste weir sill is kept 10 feet below the top of the dam. The reservoir will protect some of the lands most affected by famine in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The culturable area under command is 182,976 acres of which 57,000 acres are expected to be irrigated annually, to be increased to 75,000 acres for the larger storage.

90. The designed discharges of the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals at head are 152·62 and 530·00 cusecs, respectively, with full supply level at head being 5 and 8 feet, respectively, and the designed discharges at tail are 81·79 and 39·00 cusecs, respectively, the full supply level at tail being 3 feet for both the canals.

91. The main work at the Bhandardara dam during the year has been the construction of the top portion of the dam, consisting of ashlar arches, ashlar string course, parapet walls, and ashlar coping on the top of parapets. The progress of the work was satisfactory, and the dam is now ready with the exception of a few finishing touches. The Pravara Left Bank Canal, which replaces the old Ojhar Canal, is now complete for all practical purposes, and the full length of the canal is open for irrigation. The Pravara Right Bank Canal, which was first started as a famine relief work, has been carried on as a part of the Pravara system, and is now under operation for irrigation. These canals will eventually be capable of annually irrigating 75,000 acres of land lying in the Sangamner, Rahuri, Kopergaon and Newasa Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. The whole scheme will be completed in the year 1926.

92. Irrigation is being extended on these canals as work progresses. A large sugar factory owned by the Belapur Company has already started making sugar near Belapur railway station. This concern will eventually bring about 2,000 acres under sugarcane every year out of about 6,000 acres of land, which the Company have acquired. As this is a pioneer scheme the successful manufacture of sugar is of great importance to the cane growing interests on the Deccan Canals.

93. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,50,83,481, inclusive of all charges. The expenditure incurred on the works up-to-date is as under :—

——	During the year.	Total up-to-date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lake Arthur Hill Storage	1,47,605	60,88,258
Pravara Canals	42,176	44,64,022
Establishment and Tools and Plant, etc. ..	1,22,959	28,54,214
Less receipts on Capital Account	—104	—28,787
Total ..	3,12,636	1,33,77,707

94. As the existing basin at the Ojhar pick up weir is insufficient for meeting the demands of irrigation, the question of providing a balancing tank of sufficient capacity at the head of the canals is being closely investigated. The site needs careful handling and a weir having syphon spillways appears to offer the best solution. Experiments are in progress with a full sized syphon spillway for deciding on the design finally. The possibility of generating hydro-electric power at the Bhandardara dam and Randha falls a little lower down the river, where a natural fall of about 200 feet exists, is also being considered. The preliminary investigations are however not very promising, owing to the difficulty of guaranteeing a continuous supply, and the absence of a demand.

95. The run off from the catchment of 47 square miles was 19,525 million cubic feet, the average of rain-gauge readings being 193·00 inches.

96. The **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year, compared with the average are as under :—

——	Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pravara Right Bank Canal.	11,467	15,308	1,48,778	92,975	1,54,102	95,410
Paravara Left Bank Canal.	25,389	26,118	3,64,059	1,09,012	3,66,086	2,01,096

——	Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
Pravara Right Bank Canal.	1,06,376	52,959	1,49,730	67,501	18·81	15·56
Pravara Left Bank Canal.	1,46,066	75,168	2,87,629	1,23,240	19·36	14·91

97. The decrease in area irrigated on both the canals is due to small demand for rabi water, the rainfall being good and well distributed. The increase in assessment is due to the extension of sugar-cane cultivation.

98. **Refunds of revenue** amounting to Rs. 47 and remissions amounting to Rs. 181 were sanctioned during the year.

99. The **cost of measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 900, which gives a rate of 4½ pies per acre against 3½ pies per acre for the previous year.

Works without storage but on a river with ghat catchment

(12) Lakh Canal

100. This small and obsolete canal is supplied from a pick up weir on the Pravara river and has not been a financial success owing to its inferior design, the precarious nature of the supply and the low rates charged for irrigation. The area under irrigated crops and the assessment are both very low and the results of the year's working are not very satisfactory. When projecting the Pravara Canals it was proposed to abandon this canal, as the land under it lies in the area commanded by the Pravara Left Bank Canal. Subsequent experience, however, has shown that as irrigation on the Pravara Canals develops, increasing quantities of sub-soil water will find their way back into the Pravara river and will be available at the Lakh Canal pick up weir throughout the year. To make use of this water, and also to afford relief to the Pravara system a proposal to improve and remodel the Lakh Canal at an estimated cost of about Rs. ½ lakh is under consideration.

101. A preliminary survey for the work of remodelling the Lakh Canal was carried out in 1922-1923, but no final decision was arrived at. The remodelled Lakh Canal is intended to be a low level canal and its supply, except for a short period during rains, will always depend on the seepage from the irrigated area of the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals situated above the Lakh weir. The quantity of water that will be available for irrigation purposes at the Lakh weir has therefore to be carefully observed during the dry season to ascertain what amount of seepage can be counted upon. Observations are being made and during the year under report the average daily supply was about 30 cusecs. No estimate can be framed for remodelling the canal until the quantity of water to be relied upon can be more definitely ascertained. Observations of the river flow at Lakh for a season or two more is necessary and it will not affect the irrigation, as the present supply of the Pravara canals is more than adequate. As the area under the Lakh canal has now come under the Pravara System that canal has ceased to exist as a separate work. It has become a part of the Pravara Canals and will be charged accordingly for the season 1925-1926.

102. The sub-joined table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
680	753	1,633	1,439	2,021	2,492

Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
1924-25	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
4,590	6,213	2,519	2,113	21·51	18·40

103. The decrease is due to less demand for canal water owing to favourable rains.

104. The **cost of measuring establishment** was 8 pies per acre, against 4 pies per acre for the previous year. The high cost of measurement is due to scattered area in different villages and besides the cost of the labour in this part is high.

NASIK IRRIGATION DIVISION

Works with Ghat storage

(5) Chankapur tank, Girna Left Bank Canal

105. The Chankapur tank on the Girna river in the storage for the Girna Left Bank Canal. The tank has been in use since 1909-1910. On the 1st April 1924 the water level in the storage was 75·20 feet above the sill of the lowest outlet, the corresponding content being 768 million cubic feet. The level had fallen to 35·28 feet by the 25th July when replenishment began to be received. Thereafter the level gradually rose to 92 feet above the sill of outlet on the 30th August and draw-off from the storage commenced on the 26th November.

106. There was a keen demand for water for monsoon crops. The supply was also used for feeding the existing bandharas on the Girna river and to supplement the supply of the Jamda canals in the East Khandesh Division. The tank level on the 31st March 1925 was 84·00 feet above the sill of outlet.

107. The run-off from the catchment of 100 square miles was 3,552 million cubic feet, the average of the rain gauge readings being 47·64 inches.

108. The area irrigated in excess of the kayam bagayat during the monsoon and rabi seasons under the several bandharas on the Girna river and in its bed was 153 acres and the assessment was Rs. 1,550 against 164 acres and Rs. 1,703 respectively for the previous year. An area of 9,239 was irrigated during the year and it was the highest on record since the opening of the canal.

109. A comparison of the irrigation revenue, etc., pertaining to the year under review with the average is as under :—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres. 9,239	Acres. 7,005	Rs. 53,572	Rs. 41,345	Rs. 54,111	Rs. 41,955

Working expenses.		Realisations.		Rainfall.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs. 49,088	Rs. 30,450	Rs. 57,538	Rs. 39,959	Inches. 47·47	Inches. 47·09

110. The increase in area irrigated and assessment is due partly to scanty rainfall and consequently greater demand for canal water, and partly to the extension of irrigation at the tail of the canal and the natural development of irrigation under the system.

111. **Refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 78 and remissions to Rs. 38.

112. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was 1 anna 8 pies per acre, against 1 anna 5 pies per acre for the previous year. The high cost of measurement is partly due to the increased cost of labour and partly to the scattered nature of the irrigation.

(11) Kadva River Works

113. On the 1st April 1924, the depth of water in the Waghad tank was 25 feet above the sill of outlet, the corresponding contents being 132·49 million cubic feet. The level thereafter went down gradually until 15·90 feet above the sill of outlet was reached on the 2nd July, when the tank began to receive regular replenishments and the height of water continuously rose to 48 feet on the 28th August. The maximum depth of flood above the crest of waste weir was 8 feet on the 20th September. The draw-off for irrigation from the storage commenced

on the 12th November with 41·30 feet depth of water in the tank, representing a volume of 582·27 million cubic feet, and the depth of water fell to 32·45 feet above the sill of outlet on the 31st March 1925.

114. The run-off from the catchment, 29 square miles, was 2,196 million cubic feet, the average of the rain gauge readings being 59·70 inches.

115. The subjoined table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

		Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
		1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kadwa River Works.	Waghad Tank ..	....	..	....	..	802	528
	Palkhed Canal ..	3,633	3,266	25,925	26,871	27,130	29,384
	Ojhar Tambat Canal.	1,477	1,480	11,504	13,302	11,003	13,504
	Wadali Canal ..	1,532	1,380	9,845	11,428	10,131	12,084

		Working expenses.		Realization.		Rain-fall.	
		1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
Kadwa River Works.	Waghad Tank ..	56,035	7,021	52,232	527	59·59	61·58
	Palkhed Canal ..		18,341		26,893		
	Ojhar Tambat Canal.		2,042		9,306		
	Wadali Canal ..		2,612		10,736		

116. The increase in area irrigated is due to scanty rainfall and consequent greater demand for canal water and the decrease in revenue is due to the larger area of low rated crops grown on the canals.

117. The **refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 62.

118. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was 16 pies against 4½ pies per acre for the previous year. The high cost of measurement is partly due to the increased cost of labour and partly owing to the scattered nature of the irrigation.

Storage Works with Deccan catchment

(24) Parsul Tank

119. This small tank depends solely on local rains for its supply, which is generally sufficient for the monsoon and a part of the rabi seasons. The supply during the year was sufficient for irrigation. Water rose to the full supply level, *i.e.*, to a height of 35 feet above the sill of outlet on the 27th September 1924, the corresponding contents

being 118·70 million cubic feet. The regular draw-off for irrigation commenced on the 1st November and the supply lasted up to the 31st March 1925, when the water level was 17·20 feet. The tank was completely dry from the 28th June 1924 till 21st August, when it received its first replenishment.

120. The following table shows the **results of irrigation revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area irrigated.		Assessment.		Gross assessment.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres. 949	Acres. 934	Rs. 4,176	Rs. 4,016	Rs. 4,176	Rs. 4,096

Working expenses.		Realisation.		Rainfall.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Rs. 2,057	Rs. 1,351	Rs. 4,861	Rs. 2,856	Inches. 17·26	Inches. 13·52

121. The increase in the area irrigated and consequent increase in revenue is due to the supply of water in the tank being timely and ample for the area applied for.

122. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was 1 anna 9 pies per acre against 1 anna 10 pies per acre for the previous year, the high rate being due to the high cost of labour in the vicinity of Malegaon, and also owing to the scattered nature of irrigation.

SHOLAPUR DIVISION

Storage Works with Deccan catchment

123. The **area irrigated, gross assessed revenue and working expenses** during the year for the four tanks in the Sholapur Division as compared with the average are given in the following statement :—

Name of tank.	Area irrigated.		Gross assessed revenue.		Working expenses.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ekruk ..	4,129	3,403	1,27,071	1,50,977	20,794	20,325
2. Koregaon ..	454	255	2,059	1,587	1,838	1,458
3. Ashti ..	3,036	3,375	32,246	26,188	7,736	9,329
4. Pathri ..	1,128	711	10,209	8,701	5,266	6,858

124. The increase in the area irrigated under all the works was due to good storage being available to meet the full demand of the lease holders.

125. The decrease in assessed revenue from the Ekruk tank was due to less demand for water by the Sholapur Mills owing to wells having been dug by some millowners as a supplementary source for their water supply.

(14) Ekruk Tank

126. On 1st April 1924 the tank registered 26·53 feet water above the lowest outlet, the corresponding contents being 969·93 million cubic feet. The level of water thereafter went down gradually till it reached 24·41 feet on 1st June 1924. This level was 2·41 feet higher than the level of 22 feet required to be reserved for the Mills and Sholapur town. Very small replenishments were received in the tank on the 12th and 28th June 1924. The last replenishment of about 8 feet was received between 22nd September and 23rd October 1924. The total height thus available for supply at the beginning of the rabi season was 33·85 feet over the sill of the lowest outlet with corresponding contents of 1889·75 million cubic feet. This storage was utilised for all the obligatory demand such as the Mills, the Railway and the Municipality. It was also used for irrigation purposes including some 8 months kharif crops according to the irrigation programme for the year 1924-1925 approved by Government in the beginning of November 1924.

127. The water level gradually went down till it reached to 29·80 feet on the sill of the lowest outlet on 31st March 1925. The waste weir did not overflow during the year. The mean **rainfall** gauged at the five stations in the tank catchment of 159 square miles from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925 was 17·87 inches and the total replenishment received in the tank during the period was 1394·68 million cubic feet.

(30) Koregaon Tank

128. On 1st April 1924 the water level in the tank was 5·37 feet over the sill of the outlet, the corresponding capacity being 17·57 million cubic feet. The water level gradually went down to 2·25 feet on 10th June 1924. A replenishment of 5·20 feet was received between the 10th to 14th June 1924. Thereafter further replenishment began to be received from 22nd August 1924 onwards, so that a height of 15·50 feet on the gauge became available on 13th October 1924 with contents of 80·12 million cubic feet of water. This storage was utilised for the rabi demands of all the lease holders during the rabi season. The water level went down to 6·55 feet over the sill of outlet at the end of the year. The waste weir did not overflow during the year.

129. The **rainfall** gauged at Koregaon from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925 was 15·60 inches over the catchment of 7 square miles, giving a total replenishment of 90·46 million cubic feet.

(31) Ashti Tank

130. At the beginning of the year, the tank was quite dry. First replenishment of 9·97 feet was received from 9th to 14th June 1924 and subsequent ones in July, August and the first three weeks of September 1924. A large replenishment of 7 feet was received between 23rd to 28th September 1924. Thus the level of water became 19·22 feet on 28th September 1924 over the gauge, the corresponding contents being 1036·30 million cubic feet. It was utilised for the rabi demands of all the lease holders to the full extent. At the beginning of the monsoon there was insufficient water in the tank and so it could not be allowed for the 8 months kharif crops except to a very small area. The waste weir did not overflow this year.

131. The mean **rainfall** gauged at the two stations in the catchment of 92 square miles from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925 was 24·46 inches giving a replenishment of 1121·53 million cubic feet.

(32) Pathri Tank

132. At the beginning of the year the water level was 25·17 feet on the sill of the outlet, the corresponding contents being 229·09 million cubic feet. It went down gradually till it reached to 22·55 feet on 9th June 1924. Owing to good rains water was not taken for the 8 months kharif crops. A replenishment of 6·15 feet was received between 10th to 14th June 1924. Thereafter very small replenishments began to arrive. A large replenishment of 5·80 feet was however received between 22nd and 24th September 1924 and the tank began overflowing from the latter date upto the first week of November 1924. The full storage available in the rabi season was utilised in meeting the demands of all the lease holders.

133. The mean **rainfall** gauged at the two stations in the catchment of 27·50 square miles from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925 was 29·06 inches giving a replenishment of 906·97 million cubic feet.

AHMEDNAGAR DIVISION

Storage works with Deccan catchment

(26) Bhatodi Tank

134. The tank is a small one situated on the Mehekari river about 12 miles from Ahmednagar having a storage capacity of 92·70 million cubic feet. It depends entirely on local rains for its supply which generally suffices for the monsoon and a part of the rabi season. The total rainfall during the year was 17·20 inches as against 19·95 inches, the average. The tank received its first replenishment on 8th June 1924. The highest water level reached during the year was R. L. 95·00 on 19th and 22nd September 1924. The tank overflowed on three occasions and dried up on 22nd December 1924.

135. The area irrigated, gross assessment and working expenses as compared with the average are given below :—

Name of tank.	Arrear irrigated.		Total gross assessment from all the sources.		Working expenses.	
	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhatodi ..	866	750	11,095	8,644	7,249	9,420

EAST KHANDESH DIVISION

Works without storage but on rivers with Ghat catchment

(23) JAMDA CANALS

136. The source of supply is the Girna river, supplemented from time to time since 1911-1912 by water from the Chankapur tank. On 1st April 1924, the discharge of the Girna river at Wadgaon above the Jamda bandhara was 44 cusecs which went down to zero on 8th June 1924. The first flood came down the river on 11th June 1924 and the highest flood occurred on 30th August 1924 when the depth of water on the crest of the Jamda weir was 4·90 feet.

137. The subjoined statement shows the **area irrigated** compared with the average and the **corresponding assessment and working expenses** :—

Area irrigated.		Gross assessed revenue.		Working expenses direct and indirect.	
1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,584.	1,420	7,089	9,173	12,807	9,819

138. The increase in the area irrigated as compared with the average, is due to sudden demand for canal water in the kharif season. The decrease under "Gross assessed revenue" is due to less revenue having been realized from the sale of mango trees.

139. The **cost of crop measurements** per acre irrigated was 10 pies against 18 pies of the previous year.

Storage works with Deccan catchment

(21) HARTALA TANK

140. On 1st April 1924, there was no water in the tank, and throughout the whole year the level remained low. The **rainfall** was 20·87 inches against 23·44 inches for the previous year. It was however well distributed and so there was no demand for tank water.

(22) MHASWA TANK

141. On 1st April 1924, the water was at R. L. 142·70 the contents being 48·12 million cubic feet. This was reduced to R. L. 139·30

(contents 25·75 million cubic feet) on 13th June 1924. The first replenishment was received on 14th June 1924. The maximum level was reached on 4th October 1924, when the water rose to R. L. 151·70 representing 166·53 million cubic feet, the full supply level being R. L. 152·00. The rainfall was 26·30 inches against 15·70 inches in the previous year. There was a small increase in the area irrigated during the year.

142. The **areas irrigated** on the Hartala and Mhaswa tanks compared with the average and the **corresponding assessment and working expenses** are given in the following statement :—

Name of work.	Area irrigated.		Gross assessed revenue.		Working expenses.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hartala tank ..	....	43	1,048	702	843	1,056
Mhaswa tank ..	229	279	1,782	2,167	1,561	2,288

143. The **cost of crop measurements** per acre irrigated on the Mhaswa tank was 4 pies.

WEST KHANDESH DIVISION

Works without storage depending on local rain

(3) SHAHADA CHANNEL

144. The channel is fed by the Gomai river which is perennial. There is no rain gauge installed at the canal head. The rainfall at Shahada was 20·02 inches.

The following table shows the **area irrigated, net assessment and working expenses** compared with the average :—

Years.	Area.	Assessment.	Working expenses.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25—Jirayat	508	2,738	5,518
Average	1,149	4,883	3,627 (average of two years).

145. The **area irrigated and assessment** of the year is considerably below the average. This was due to a less demand for water during the rabi season owing to timely and late rains.

Works depending on river supply from Ghat catchment supplemented by a tank with a Deccan catchment

(10) LOWER PANJRA RIVER WORKS

146. The source of supply of these works is the river Panjra which is supplemented by the Mukti tank when the supply in the river falls

short of requirements. The year commenced with a storage of 180 million cubic feet of water on 1st April 1924 which gradually went down to 90·25 million cubic feet. The first replenishment was received on 15th June 1924, when the water stored rose to 100·78 million cubic feet. The maximum water supply reached was 324·28 million cubic feet on 23rd September 1924. The year closed with a storage of 246·89 million cubic feet. The average rainfall gauged at Dahyana and Sadgaon in the tank catchment was 27·33.

147. The following table shows the **area irrigated** during the year, **the assessment and the working expenses** compared with the average :—

Name of work.	Area irrigated.		Gross assessment.		Working expenses.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Panjra River.	2,405	2,666	23,176	26,349	5,212	8,654

148. The **cost of crop measurements** amounted to Rs. 12-6-0 which gives a rate of Rs. 0-1-6½ per acre as against Rs. 0-1-7½ per acre of the last year.

SATARA DIVISION

149. The **area irrigated, gross assessment and working expenses** for the six works mentioned below as compared with the average are as recorded in the following statement :—

Name of work.	Area irrigated.		Gross assessment.		Working expenses.	
	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.	1924-25.	Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Krishna canal..	8,857	8,090	62,525	65,220	21,847	24,975
2. Revari canal ..	304	435	1,473	2,454	2,838	3,479
3. Upper Man River Works.	490	1,020	2,965	3,994	2,989	5,749
4. Yerla River Irrigation Works.	6,330	4,365	29,713	20,429	23,056	19,868
5. Chikhli Canal ..	657	460	1,671	1,711	902	2,430
6. Maini tank ..	2,598	2,290	12,721	9,851	5,510	7,439

150. The decrease in the area irrigated under the Revari canal was due to an insufficient supply of water in the beginning of the kharif season and well distributed rainfall during the months of September and October 1924, while that under the Upper Man River Works was due to scanty storage in the tank in both the hot weather and monsoon seasons. The increase under the other works was due to scanty rainfall during the rabi season which caused a greater demand for canal water.

River supply with Ghat catchment

(15) Krishna Canal

151. The **rainfall** gauged at Retre Budruk was 20·35 inches against 19·74 inches the average of the past five years. The river supply was very scanty during the latter part of the rabi season and hot weather season and subsequently with great exertions and by enforcing strict and equitable rotations, the abnormal demand for water for kharif crops such as turmeric, sugarcane and rabi crops was satisfied and all the crops were brought to maturity.

Works with Deccan catchment

(33) Rewari Canal

152. The **rainfall** gauged at Rewari was 19·27 inches against 23·66 inches, the average of the past five years.

153. The supply of water in April 1924 was 2·07 cusecs. It increased in May to November 1924 and began to go down gradually from December to end of March 1925. Water was supplied to irrigators by rotation and the arrangement worked quite satisfactorily.

(34) Upper Man River Works

154. The **rainfall** gauged at Gondawla was 10·80 inches against 16·05 inches the average of the past five years.

155. On 1st April 1924 the Pingli tank was dry but on 4th April 1924 a replenishment of 11·23 cubic feet was received in it. The tank again went dry on 26th June 1924. Later on a replenishment of 5·56 million cubic feet was received on 26th September 1924 as a result of which the tank level rose to 46·67 million cubic feet which was the highest level reached. The tank again went dry on 25th November 1924.

(35) Yerla River Irrigation Works

156. The total **rainfall** gauged at Khatgun was 19·07 inches against 19·48 inches of the past five years.

157. On 31st March 1924 the Nehr tank was dry. On 1st April 1924 a small replenishment of 9·779 million cubic feet was received and the level gradually increased till R. L. 2658·42 was reached on 21st October 1924 which was equivalent to 21·00 million cubic feet. This was the highest level reached. The tank went dry on 4th February 1925.

(36) Chikhli Canal

158. The **rainfall** gauged at Chikhli was 17·88 inches against 17·32 inches the average of the past five years. The supply of water in the river was very scanty in both the kharif and rabi seasons. There were no high floods in the river.

(37) Maini Tank Canal

159. The **rainfall** gauged at Maini was 13·32 inches against 15·16 inches, the average of the past five years.

160. The year opened with no storage in the tank. A replenishment was, however, received on 28th May 1924 and the tank level gradually increased to R. L. 2658·42 equivalent to 21·00 million cubic feet which was the highest level reached. The tank again went dry on 4th February 1925.

BIJAPUR DIVISION

Deccan catchment

(38) Muchkundi Tank

161. The tank depends solely on local rains. The supply in the tank is most unreliable owing to the smallness of the catchment area and the precarious rainfall. The tank was dry from the beginning of the year till it received some replenishment on the 28th September 1924. The tank again went dry on the 15th January 1925 and remained so till the end of the year. The total area irrigated and the assessment during the year were 58 acres and Rs. 263 respectively. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 4,921 against Rs. 65 of the previous year. The increase is due to the income derived from the lease of the bed of the tank for cultivation. The total assessment of the year was Rs. 5,184, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,476. The operation of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,708, which is equal to a return of 1·07 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 1,58,707.

BELGAUM DIVISION

Deccan catchment

(1) Gadikeri Tank

162. The lands under this tank are assessed at consolidated rates. The **irrigation share of the revenue** was Rs. 2,356. There were no miscellaneous receipts. The **working expenses** amounted to Rs. 546. The result of the year's operations was a **net profit** of Rs. 1,810 which is equivalent to a return of 10·7 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 16,918.

Ghat catchment

(39) Gokak Canal

163. The **area irrigated and assessment** during the year were respectively 12,774 acres and Rs. 61,866 against 9,653 acres and Rs. 49,692 of the previous year, and 9,574 acres and Rs. 46,687 the corresponding average. The increase as compared with the figures of the previous year as well as with the average is due to the uneven distribution of rains owing to which water was taken to crops like jowari and cotton, which do not usually require irrigation water.

164. **The miscellaneous receipts** amounted to Rs. 17,886 against Rs. 19,261 of the previous year. The **gross assessment** was Rs. 79,752 against Rs. 68,953 of the previous year and Rs. 66,831 the average.

165. The **working expenses** during the year amounted to Rs. 18,040 as compared with Rs. 17,902 of the previous year and Rs. 27,917, the average. The operations of the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 61,712, which gives a return of 4·46 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 13,81,992.

DHARWAR DIVISION

Deccan catchment

(40) Dambal Tank

166. The lands under this tank are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **area irrigated and assessment** were respectively 590 acres and Rs. 2,648.

167. The **irrigated area assessed at consolidated rates** was 144 acres, and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** was Rs. 916, giving an average water rate of Rs. 6·36 per acre.

168. The **total revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 266) amounted to Rs. 3,830 against Rs. 2,662 of the previous year and Rs. 2,507 the average.

169. The **working expenses** of the year amounted to Rs. 690 against Rs. 1,609 of the previous year and Rs. 2,702 the average. The net result of the year's working was a profit of Rs. 3,140 which gives a return of 4·90 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 63,980.

(41) Medleri Tank

170. The **area irrigated and assessment** during the year were respectively 81 acres and Rs. 771 against 53 acres and Rs. 656 in the previous year and 62 acres and Rs. 620 the average.

171. The **total assessed revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 5) was Rs. 776. The **working expenses** were Rs. 1,035 against Rs. 1,230 of the previous year and Rs. 1,960, the average. The result of the year's working was the **net loss** of Rs. 259.

Ghat catchment

(42) Madag Tank

172. The **area irrigated and assessment** were respectively 615 acres and Rs. 2,652 against 749 acres and Rs. 4,174 in the previous year and 725 acres and Rs. 3,658 the average. The **total assessed revenue** including the miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 220) amounted to Rs. 2,872 against Rs. 4,748 of the previous year and Rs. 3,974 the average.

173. The **working expenses** amounted to Rs. 2,357 against Rs. 2,431 of the previous year and Rs. 2,415 the average. The net result of the year's operations was a **profit** of Rs. 515 or 0·31 per cent. on capital outlay of Rs. 1,67,598.

Deccan catchment

(43) Asundi Tank

174. The lands under this tank are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **unconsolidated area irrigated** and the **water rates assessed** were 64 acres and Rs. 414, respectively, against 110 acres and Rs. 723, the average. The **area of the land assessed at consolidated rates** was 190 acres and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** was Rs. 687 or 3·62 per acre.

175. The **total assessed revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 25) was Rs. 1,126 against Rs. 1,428 of the previous year and Rs. 1,416 the average.

176. The **working expenses** of the year amounted to Rs. 1,287 against Rs. 1,288 of the previous year and Rs. 971 the average. The result of the year's operations was a loss of Rs. 161.

KANARA DIVISION

Forest catchment

(2) Mavinkop Tank

177. The whole of the irrigated area (608 acres) is assessed at consolidated rates. The **irrigation share of the land revenue** was Rs. 1,846.

178. The **working expenses** were Rs. 463 against Rs. 611 of the previous year and Rs. 1,130 the average. The operations of the year yielded a **profit** of Rs. 1,383 or 4·12 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 33,504.

DHARWAR DIVISION

Ghat catchment

(44) Dharma Canal

179. The canal is fed by the river Dharma. Water was admitted into the canal on the 9th July 1924 and the canal ceased to flow on the 22nd November 1924.

180. The lands under this canal are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **area irrigated at water rates** and the **water rates assessed** during the year were 311 acres and Rs. 1,675 against 240 acres and Rs. 1,312 respectively of the previous year.

181. The **area irrigated assessed at consolidated rates** and **the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 5,227 acres and Rs. 20,765 respectively. The **total revenue** from all sources after deducting Rs. 23,156 to be credited to the old work amounted to Rs. 716.

182. The **working expenses** during the year were Rs. 2,768 against Rs. 1,250 in the previous year and Rs. 2,062 the average. The operations of the year resulted in a **loss** of Rs. 3,484.

183. Statement showing the rainfall gauged at the sites of works classed under the head "55" in the Southern Circle during the kharif and rabi seasons of 1924-25 as compared with the corresponding figures of rainfall of previous year and the average of the last ten years :—

Year.		Muchkundi tank.	Dambal tank.	Medleri tank.	Madag tank.	Asundi tank.	Gokak Canal-Dhupdal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1924-25	Kharif ..	9·89	16·56	15·95	23·33	16·25	13·25
	Rabi ..	0·67	3·97	5·30	5·72	4·57	2·67
	Total ..	10·56	20·53	21·25	20·05	20·82	15·92
1923-24	Kharif ..	7·05	11·26	11·97	30·46	22·70	13·15
	Rabi ..	....	0·55	1·31	0·08	1·10	0·63
	Total ..	7·05	11·81	13·28	30·54	23·80	13·78
Average of the last ten years ..		16·48	15·8	15·4	24·32	26·60	20·40

These figures show the result of the rainfall gauged at the site of the works and do not represent the rainfall figures on the whole of the catchments.

PART II

COMPRISING IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

GENERAL REMARKS.

184. The whole area of irrigation and revenue due from works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept in the Deccan and Gujarat as recorded in the register of these works is 288,075 acres and Rs. 9,76,754, respectively, with the exception of districts for which lists have not yet been prepared. The figures will be modified when new or revised lists are issued.

185. The following table shows the area irrigated in the different districts in the Deccan and Gujarat and the consolidated revenue assessed

during the year 1924-25 in respect of irrigation works on which expenditure has been incurred during the year :—

TABLE I

Showing the area irrigated in the different districts in the Deccan and Gujarat and the consolidated revenue and water rates assessed and recovered during the year 1924-25 in respect of Irrigation works classed under " Works for which neither Capital nor revenue accounts are kept " on which expenditure has been incurred during the year.

Collectorate.	Number of Works.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue.			Remarks.
			Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ..	15	280	393	527	920	
Kaira	21	6,009	(a) 18,955	14,648	33,603	(a) Includes Rs. 4,761 on account of water-rate—direct receipts.
Panch Mahals ..	16	721	(b) 2,987	190	3,177	(b) Includes Rs. 2,372 on account of water-rates—direct receipts.
Surat	21	1,130	2,982	13,647	16,629	
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	
West Khandesh ..	8	550	(c) 2,426	405	2,831	(c) Includes Rs. 509 on account of water-rates—direct receipts.
East Khandesh ..	2	500	3,636	1,457	5,093	
Nasik	33	5,200	(d) 50,676	9,436	60,112	(d) Includes Rs. 117 on account of water-rates—direct receipts.
Poona	1	211	(e) 623	..	623	(e) Water rates—direct receipts.
Sholapur	1	771	(f) 4,524	..	4,524.	(f) Water rates—direct receipts.
Satara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	40	3,224	13,504	3,376	16,880	
Dharwar	95	12,148	44,961	11,240	56,201	Works in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation Division.
Kanara	31	2,724	6,570	1,642	8,212	
Bijapur	3	818	2,709	2,342	5,051	
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Total .	296	34,436	(g) 1,54,946	58,910	2,13,856	(g) Indirect receipts .. 1,42,040 Direct receipts .. 12,906 1,54,946

TABLE II

Showing actual expenditure and receipts for the year 1924-25 on the Irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept referred to in Table I.

Collectorate.	Expenditure.						
	Direct charges.						
	Extensions and Improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Share of collection charges.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	5,075	8,791	5,774	204	55,859	39	57,974
Kaira ..	7,881	10,284				1,896	
Panch Mahals ..	2,485	9,305				180	
Surat ..	..	15,540	1,802	83	17,434	298	17,732
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana ..	..	58	7	..	65	..	65
West Khandesh ..	241	4,618	986	189	6,034	217	6,251
East Khandesh ..	..	587	120	23	730	364	1,094
Ahmednagar ..	3,70,205	4,294	78,035	14,077	4,76,211	..	4,76,211
Nasik ..	22,597	35,170	32,841	2,438 —*30,656* (*a*)	62,359	5,062	67,421
Poona ..	23,000	1,075	13,562	1,058 —*1,857* (*a*)	37,848	31	37,879
Sholapur ..	..	2,177 (*b*) 244	442 48	83 3	2,702 295	226	2,928 295
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	2,990	20,166	27,018	2,144 —*3,866* (*a*)	88,432	6,508	94,940
Dharwar ..	6,767	26,227					
Kanara ..	127	6,859					
Bijapur ..	..	5,603	2,409	194	8,206	271	8,477
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,50,458	1,57,916	1,63,047	21,153 —*36,399* (*a*)	7,56,175	15,092	7,71,267

(*a*) Suspense account.

(*b*) For work done by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division.

TABLE II—*contd.*

Collectorate.	Actual Receipts.							Remarks.
	Direct Receipts.			Indirect receipts share of consolidated revenue.	Grand total, direct and indirect receipts.	*Less* refunds of revenue.	Gross receipts less refunds.	
	Water rates from Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total direct receipts.					
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ..	..	545	545	393	938	..	938	
Kaira ..	4,761	5,887	10,648	14,194	24,842	..	24,842	
Panch Mahals ..	2,372	1,460	3,832	615	4,447	..	4,447	
Surat ..	..	..	..	2,082	2,082	..	2,082	
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
West Khandesh ..	509	..	509	1,917	2,426	1	2,425	
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	3,636	3,636	..	3,636	
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nasik ..	117	..	117	50,559	50,676	..	50,676	
Poona ..	623	..	623	..	623	..	623	
Sholapur ..	4,524	108 224	4,632 224	.. ..	4,632 224	.. ..	4,632 224	
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	13,504	13,504	..	13,504	
Dharwar ..	..	42	42	44,961	45,003	..	45,003	
Kanara ..	..	..	..	6,570	6,570	..	6,570	
Bijapur ..	..	116	116	2,709	2,825	..	2,825	
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	12,906	8,382	21,288	1,42,010	1,63,328	1	1,63,327	

DETAILED REPORTS BY DIVISIONAL OFFICERS

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA AND PANCH MAHALS AND SURAT AND BROACH DIVISIONS

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept

KHARI SLUICES

187. As the rainfall at the source of the Khari river was of low intensity throughout the monsoon months, there were only two small floods in it at the end of July and in the beginning of September. The Khari water was allowed to run for the Kalambandi villages up to 19th August, after which date the river ran dry. On the 1st of September, the Khari river was in flood and the flow reached Pinglaj on the same day, but it lasted only two days after which the Bokh reservoir water had to be given. The transplanted area in the Kalambandi villages was thus saved.

188. The sluices were maintained in good repairs at a cost of Rs. 4,527.

189. The **miscellaneous revenue** amounted to Rs. 1,526 against Rs. 4,785 of the previous year.

190. The Naika reservoir at Chanindra filled to a guage height of 6·5 feet against F. S. L. gauge height of 10 feet while the Bherai and Goblaj reservoirs were practically empty.

191. The following table compares the **area irrigated** and the **assessment** levied with the average :—

	Average.		1924-25.	
	Area.	Revenue after deducting remissions.	Area.	*Revenue after deducting remissions.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.—Irrigation above Kalambandi villages (of Mahij Bidaj and Lali) ..	652	721	56	423
II.—Irrigation from tanks fed by the river Khari :—				
Goblaj	452	2,524	112	4,678
Galki	264	782	13	19
III.—Irrigation from the Khari sluices proper (i.e., 10 Kalambandi villages) ..	6,664	16,784	6,039	28,824
Total ..	8,032	20,811	6,220	33,944

* The revenue is consolidated.

192. The assessment under the Khari sluices proper, **i.e.,** of the Kalambandi villages being consolidated, the average rates per acre for land and water respectively were as under :—

	Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total consolidated.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government land	0 7 9	2 14 7	3 6 4
Alienated land	0 8 1	1 14 1	2 6 2

Muwalia Tank

193. This tank is the largest in the Panch Mahals. It filled to its full supply level and the waste weir worked for about a week with a height of 3″ to 4″ of water over the crest. There was very little demand for water for the kharif crop, consisting mainly of maize, as there was ample rain. The area irrigated during the khari season was 45 acres against 72 acres of the previous year. In the rabi season, too, the demand for water was less than that in the previous year due to good rainfall. The **area irrigated** was 494 acres against 1,042 acres of the previous year. The tank is of great importance as a protective work in years of drought followed by a year of good rainfall, when the tank gets filled to its full capacity.

194. The total **area irrigated** during the year was 539 acres and the **gross assessment** Rs. 1,742 against 898 acres and Rs. 2,869 respectively, the average.

195. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized including tank bed cultivation, etc., was Rs. 802. The tank, dam, canals and distributaries were maintained in efficient state at a cost of Rs. 4,443.

196. Improvements to 2 tanks in the Ahmedabad Division and 8 tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahals Divisions and repairs to 9 tanks in the Ahmedabad, 16 tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahals and 22 tanks in the Surat and Broach Divisions were executed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 10,803 and Rs. 37,831, respectively.

197. Most of the tanks and bunds in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals Collectorates filled partially only. The reason is that although the rainfall was an average one it was not evenly distributed. The storage besides serving domestic purposes in the Surat and Broach Divisions was utilised economically on rice crops.

198. The **area irrigated and revenue derived** from the old irrigation tanks and bunds were as under :—

Name of Division.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.		
		Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total net consolidated assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,864	11,848	28,739	40,587
Kaira	69	1	182	183
Panch Mahals	170	615	190	805
Surat	2,021	4,314	19,158	23,472
Broach	669	1,114	3,802	4,916
	9,793	17,892	52,071	69,963

199. The drainage channels in the **Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Surat and Broach Divisions** were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 6,971, Rs. 4,181 and Rs. 5,650, respectively. The protective and reclamation works in the last named Division were maintained and repaired at a total cost of Rs. 14,721.

200. The **miscellaneous receipts** realised during the year from the old tanks and drainage channels was Rs. 18,124.

POONA IRRIGATION DIVISION

Khamgaon Tank

201. This partially completed famine tank received practically no replenishment during the monsoon season nor could any water be supplied to it from the Mutha Right Bank Canal, as the demand for monsoon water on the latter, due to deficiency of rainfall during the month of July, was heavy and it took all available supplies. The tank received some replenishment from local rains during the month of September and water was issued for irrigation of monsoon and rabi crops measuring 211 acres, which brought in a gross assessed revenue of Rs. 1,451, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 135 acres and Rs. 662, respectively.

202. The sub-joined table gives the **area irrigated and the consolidated assessed revenue** for the irrigation works in the Poona Collectorate, etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Period.	Area irrigated.	Net consolidated revenue.		
		Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year 1924-1925 ..	684	4,421	1,284	5,705
Average	680	4,405	1,278	5,683

203. No expenditure was incurred on these works during the year.

NASIK IRRIGATION DIVISION

Khirdi Sathe Tank

204. The management of this small tank was taken over by this Department on the 15th July 1917. The replenishment commenced on the 11th June 1924, and the highest level reached was 11·30 feet above the sill of outlet, but the tank ran dry in the intervening period from 5th July to 23rd August after which date further replenishment commenced. The total **area irrigated** was 205 acres of kharif and rabi crops and the **gross revenue.** was Rs. 805 during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 46 acres and Rs. 496.

205. The water supply to the various bandharas continued to be generally inadequate with the result that agricultural operations suffered and remissions amounting to Rs. 11,797 were granted. The sub-joined table compares the year's results as regards **area irrigated and consolidated revenue,** etc., with the average :—

Period.	Area irrigated.	Net consolidated revenue (after deducting remissions).		
		Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year 1924-1925 ..	27,073	1,85,300	48,975	2,34,275
Average	25,440	1,34,969	49,705	1,84,674

206. The expenditure during the year on these works was Rs. 33,883 exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant.

EAST KHANDESH DIVISION

207. The **area irrigated and revenue** derived from each of the old works are shown below :—

Name of work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.			Remarks.
		Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Patonda bandhara and channel.	129	782	306	1,088	
2. Toli channel ..	60	732	175	907	
3. Amalner bandhara and channel.	371	2,854	1,151	4,005	
	560	4,368	1,632	6,000	

208. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 586.

WEST KHANDESH DIVISION

Talwada Tank

209. The **rainfall** gauged in the catchment at Talwada was 16·91 inches against 12·38 inches of the preceding year. There was no water in the tank till 23rd August 1924, when a replenishment of 10·34 million cubic feet was received, but the tank went dry again till a fresh replenishment was received on 22nd September 1924. The maximum replenishment of 45·62 million cubic feet was received on 10th November 1924. The year closed with a supply of 20·70 million cubic feet. No area was irrigated during the kharif season. The area irrigated in the rabi season was 202 acres and the assessment was Rs. 877 and the revenue derived from the tank was Rs. 526 inclusive of miscellaneous revenue. The tank was maintained at a cost of Rs. 336.

210. The **area irrigated and the revenue derived** from the old work are as below :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.			Remarks.
		Irrigation share.	Land share.	Total.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1924-25 ..	8,063	60,407	11,432	71,839	
Average ..	8,592	63,533	13,746	77,279	

211. The outlay on these works was Rs. 4,859 as against Rs. 8,517, the average.

212. The following works were repaired during the year at a cost shown against each :—

	Rs.
(1) Machmal channel	2,184
(2) Dhaner channel	489
(3) Kanada Mana bandhara	46

SATARA DIVISION

Sap Bandhara and Morgaon Dam

213. **Total area irrigated** was 57 acres and the consolidated **assessment** charged was Rs. 1,692. The **irrigation share of the revenue** amounted to Rs. 1,093 and the balance of Rs. 599 represented **land assessment.**

SHOLAPUR DIVISION

Wadshivne Tank

214. On 1st April 1924 the tank was dry. A replenishment of 4·30 feet was received in the tank on 9th June 1924. Thereafter small replenishments were received in July, August, September and October 1924. A total height of 7·65 feet of water became available for expenditure in the rabi season, the storage available being 42·76 million cubic feet which was not sufficient to meet the full demands of the cultivators and so it was given to rabi crops in the nearest villages only. There being not sufficient water at the beginning of the monsoon, no kharif irrigation was done. The waste weir did not overflow during the year.

215. The **rainfall** gauged at two stations in the catchment of 14·5 square miles from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925 was 13·91 inches, giving a replenishment of 65·78 million cubic feet. The proportion of run off to rainfall was 14 per cent.

216. The **area irrigated** was 460 acres against 802 acres, the average. The decrease was due to insufficient storage.

217. The **gross assessment** during the year was Rs. 2,961 against Rs. 4,959, the average.

218. The **expenditure** incurred during the year on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,370, against Rs. 1,252, the average.

BIJAPUR DIVISION

219. There are in all 13 tanks in the Bijapur District. The lands under these tanks are assessed at consolidated rates. The total **area irrigated and the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 1,083 acres and Rs. 3,844 respectively against 436 acres and Rs. 3,715 in the previous year and 902 acres and Rs. 3,807, the average.

RATNAGIRI DIVISION

220. There are only four irrigation tanks in the Malvan sub-division. The **area irrigated** by them and **the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 1,284 acres and Rs. 4,179 respectively against 1,273 acres and Rs. 4,142 of the previous year and 1,219 acres and Rs. 4,142, the average.

DHARWAR IRRIGATION DIVISION

221. There are nearly 4,700 irrigation tanks in the Dharwar Irrigation Division which comprises Dharwar District and parts of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts. Most of these tanks have no proper arrangement for waste weir and outlets. 76 of these tanks were repaired during the year at a total cost of Rs. 50,620.

222. During the year, the **area irrigated and the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 99,371 acres and Rs. 2,90,382 respectively as compared with 96,433 acres and Rs. 2,56,542 of the previous year. The **remissions** granted by the Revenue Department during the year amounted to Rs. 17,086.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for 1924-25—Review of —

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 19.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1926.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, No. 6328, dated 2nd October 1925.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1924-25 together with two statistical statements and makes remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, No. 5036, dated 3rd October 1925.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1924-25 excepting the general remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, No. 7849, dated 23rd October 1925.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1924-25 and intimates that the general remarks will follow.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, No. 5606, dated 4th November 1925.

Submits the general remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, No. R. 5, dated 14th November 1925.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1924-25.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, No. R./5-14, dated 30th January 1926.

Submits the general remarks.

Letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, No. B.K.—23-1-2624, dated 15th February 1926.

Forwards two statistical tables in connection with Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report, Deccan and Gujarat for 1924-25 and reports the figures of total area under irrigation and total revenue due from works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, No. R. 5, dated 11th March 1926.

RESOLUTION.—The irrigation works dealt with in this report are divided into two categories, *viz.*—

(I) Tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

(II) Small tanks, bandharas and drainage channels for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The works included under (I) above are described in detail in Part I of the report. The works mentioned under (II) are small and numerous and a brief general account of them is given in Part II.

2. The total capital outlay on tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 9,14,65,707. During the year a sum of nearly Rs. 29 lakhs was spent on the Nira Right Bank Canal and Rs. 3 lakhs on the Pravara Canals, the two important irrigation works under construction in the Deccan. The progress made on these works is described in paragraphs 55 and 91 of the report.

3. Excluding an area of 8,941 acres on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the area irrigated was 261,625 as against 258,054 of the previous year, showing an increase of 3,571 acres. The increase occurred in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles.

4. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 28,42,975 as against Rs. 28,47,586 of the previous year and Rs. 20,80,397, the average of the previous ten years,

5. The unrealised balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,77,370. A portion of this amount has since been recovered and steps have been taken to recover the balance.

6. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,45,498, showing an increase of Rs. 3,21,722 as compared with the figure of the previous year (Rs. 11,23,776). The main increase was in the Deccan Irrigation Circle and is due chiefly to the increased cost of establishment.

7. The resulting net revenue for the year was :—

	Rs.
(1) On the basis of assessment	13,97,477
(2) On the basis of realization	12,37,506

as compared with Rs. 17,23,810 and Rs. 13,41,149, respectively, during the previous year.

8. The statement embodied in paragraph 13 of the report exhibits the financial results, based on actual figures, of the more important irrigation works in operation in the Presidency proper. The Ekruk Tank shows a return of more than 7 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Nira Canal including the Shetphal tank, the Mutha and Godavari Canals yielded 5·82, 2·90 and 1·71 per cent. respectively during the year.

9. The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 157,685 acres and the revenue obtained was Rs. 6,64,440. During the year a sum of Rs. 7,71,267 was spent on the improvement and repair of 296 small tanks and bandharas out of an approximate total on the list of nearly 11,000.

10. The officers in the Deccan and Gujarat are thanked for the efficient management of the works during the year.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

11. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. M. DUGGAN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Department, Secretariat.
The Finance Department, Secretariat.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Commissioner, Northern Division.
The Commissioner, Central Division.
The Commissioner, Southern Division.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Information.
The Commissioner of Revenue Accounts.
The Chief Engineer in Sind.
The Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.
All Superintending Engineers of Circles.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
All Executive Engineers in charge of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat.
* The Government of India.
* The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

* By letter.

Class A.

No. of 1926.

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